(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2416.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1793.

TURIN, *February* 16.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 27th of January, the French squadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of 20 or 21 ships, of which four were bomb vessels, and seven were ships of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk firing of red hot balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of reach of the cannon, but without quitting the Gulph. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but on the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading, the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions, but they were every where repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men.

DAVENTER, *February* 22.

An English courier from Petersburgh assures us, that the empress of Russia will send a fleet of twenty-five ships of the line, and a large body of troops, to cooperate with Great-Britain and this republic.

FRANCFORT, *February* 15.

The two brothers of his late most christian majesty, have sent official notice of their brother's death to all the courts in Europe. They have proclaimed the dauphin king of France, under the title of Louis XVIIth—Count de Provence, is declared regent of the kingdom, and count d'Artois, lieutenant-general. The regent has sent colonel Von Roll to be ambassador at the head-quarters of his Prussian majesty. The king of Prussia has already acknowledged the new king, the regent, and the lieutenant-general of France.

Feb. 27. The fortress of Kœnigstein is on the eve of surrendering to the Prussians. The garrison is reduced by famine to the most dreadful extremity.

Custine, at Mentz, is also reduced to the last extremity; and there is reason to suppose, that he will very shortly make overtures for capitulation, or for permission to retire to France.

HAGUE, *February* 21.

Their high mightinesses have issued a proclamation for public prayers, which are to begin on Wednesday the 27th instant, and to be continued for a fortnight, to implore the blessing of Almighty God on the Dutch arms, and those of her allies, against the French.

Feb. 24. Lieutenant-general Boetzelaer, governor of Williamstadt, left the Hague yesterday to go to his government; on the same day lieutenant-general Dumoulin, inspector of the works and fortifications, went to Breda.

On the 21st, in the afternoon, captain Maraquin, at the head of a detachment of dragoons, sallied forth from Breda, and fell in with a French advanced post, about an English mile from that place; he charged them vigorously, and they were obliged to retreat, having had five men cut in pieces. The Dutch captain arrived about five o'clock in the evening, with one French officer and six privates, who were taken prisoners. The Dutch only lost one man.

At Rotterdam, all the French who have not obtained express permission of residence from government, have orders to quit that place in three times twenty-four hours. A vast number of gun-boats are getting ready there, and will be fit for service in a few days.

The empress of Russia detests the French, and will exert herself to the surprise of all Europe. She seems rather dissatisfied with Sweden and Denmark, which powers she suspects of favouring the French. Couriers have been dispatched from Petersburgh to Stockholm and Copenhagen, to demand a declaration of those courts respecting the conduct they mean to pursue with regard to France and the allied powers—Denmark, it is thought, will be tenacious of her trade to France in provisions, since it makes one of the chief branches of her revenue.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state, that the Porte gave to M. de Choiseul Gouffier, the late French ambassador, a present of 10,000 piastres, previous to his departure.

It is confidently reported there, that the credentials of Semonville will be accepted.

March 6. An officer is just arrived from the prince of Hesse, at Maestricht, with intelligence, that on the 3d inst. the prince de Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as Liege, with a loss on their part of 3000 killed, 1600 taken prisoners, and more than 30 pieces of cannon.

On the same day prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalme, killed 1300 of the French at Bruges, and 700 prisoners, and marched towards Ruremond.

On the 25th ult. Breda was surrendered by treache[ry], having stood a siege. [The garrison], by terms of capitulation, marched out with all the honours of war, and with full liberty to serve again. It was surrendered in consequence of a confederacy between count Byland, the governor, and some discontented magistrates and other inhabitants, and much against the inclination of the garrison. Count Byland is at the Hague, under arrest, and a commission is ordered for trying him.

[Wil]lemstadt, Lillo, Lillaert, Strenbergen, Gertruydenberg and [illegible], are all vigorously besieged, but hold out with determined resolution. Before the first place many French have fallen, without the smallest impression having been made upon the fortress.

The line of defence by water is strengthened every day.

March 8. Intelligence has been received here, that an advanced corps, under the archduke Charles, is in possession of Tongres—that the Austrian army has taken Liege—that Ruremonde has been taken by prince Frederick of Brunswick—and that the French have evacuated Fort St. Michael.

LONDON, *March* 2.

A report was yesterday prevalent, on the authority of letters said to have been received by a mercantile house in the city, that Dumourier's artillery, in advancing into Holland, had stuck in the mud, and fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Accounts from Germany, by the way of France, mention the death of the grand signor, Selim, and of the hostile disposition of his successor towards the Imperial courts.

Of the probability of Dumourier's success in Holland, we are now enabled to form a pretty just estimate. A variety of circumstances have come to our knowledge, which induce us to conclude that the French gasconader has undertaken an enterprise which he will find it impossible to execute. It is upon his formidable train of artillery that Dumourier entirely relies, and that, in such a country as Holland at present is, is wholly unserviceable to him. The roads are almost impassible morasses, and in attempting to bring forward some light field pieces, they sunk so deep in the mud, that they could not be recovered. Several were in this manner actually lost. To bring up artillery for the bombardment of a strong fortress, will in such a case appear impossible, and the Dutch fortresses are too strong and too resolutely defended to be taken in any other way than by regular approach.

By an account from Hamburg we learn, that the Imperial and Prussian ministers prelented a receipt, insisting upon the dismissal of M. le Hoe, the French resident at that place, and that M. le Hoe the next day set off with his whole family for France.

March 7. By the French papers it appears that Dumourier, in a letter, dated the 26th ult. to the commissioners at Brussels, and transmitted by them to the convention, announces, that Klundert was taken by the French on the night of the 25th—that Williamstadt was to be attacked on the following night, and he had no doubt of taking it. Thus much the French papers.

The message delivered to both houses of parliament from his majesty yesterday, for taking into the pay of Great-Britain a body of Hanoverian troops, will be taken into consideration this day.

The duke of York wrote to the king upon his landing at Helvoet, that he was apprehensive of the fate of Breda. If his royal highness with the English guards had been in that fortress, we may venture to say, that it would not have been now in possession of the French.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all descriptions of men—It is essential that that zeal should not relax, whilst the French bear the smallest weight in the scale of Europe.

Mr. Lister, of Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, has offered to raise a regiment of dragoons at his own expence, demanding no assistance in the way of bounty, nor even the privilege of appointing the officers.

Saturday was brought into Dover, the smack Teresa, Barend Kob, master, of Rapenburg from Rouen, with a cargo of wine and vinegar, for Ostend,—the was taken by the Badger revenue cutter, captain Stewart.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TAKING OF BREDA.

BREDA, *February* 25.

Last Saturday the 23d instant, about half after eight o'clock, a trumpeter, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and were conducted to the commandant, whom they summoned in the name of general Dumourier, to surrender the city. The commandant sent an answer about twelve o'clock, implying a refusal; hostilities commenced about half after three o'clock; the French threw some bombs and howitzers into the city; the first was so well directed, that it fell before the guard-house, and wounded a grenadier. By the subsequent bombs several houses were damaged, the alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their respective stations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and lasted uninterruptedly till seven o'clock at night, when all was still for some time.

On Sunday morning, about half past three o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well answered by the garrison. It lasted till seven o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demolished sixty houses.

The damage might still have become greater, and could not possibly be repaired, since no person durst appear in the streets to catch the bombs and to extinguish the fire, and every inhabitant sought refuge in the cellar of his house.

On Sunday towards noon, another staff officer with a trumpeter, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to summon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to ashes, and to put the whole garrison to the sword. After this, the first council of war was held, and towards night a major with a trumpeter were dispatched to the French general, who remained with the French all night, and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made.

We were then informed, that the garrison should march out with all the honours of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Bommel and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the state, and to fight against any enemy.

In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon about four o'clock the battalion of Orange-Nassau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field pieces, through the gate of Bosch.

At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and cuirassiers, entered this place from the French camp.

Fortunately few lives have been lost. One burgher was killed by a bomb, and an apothecary's wife dangerously wounded. The garrison have not lost a single man. What number the French lost, we cannot tell.

NEW-YORK, *April* 23.

An account has been received from St. Kitts, that his Britannic majesty's frigate, Proserpine, of twenty-eight guns, had, after a smart contest, taken and carried to that island, the French frigate, La Felicite, of thirty-two guns.

Captain Storer, who arrived here yesterday from Charleston, informs us, that on Sunday the 14th instant, coming over Charleston bar, he saw a large English ship from Bremen, going into Charleston harbour, which he was informed had been made a prize of by the French frigate l'Ambuscade; that some French merchants in Charleston had purchased two vessels, and were fitting them out as privateers to cruise against the English; that the l'Ambuscade continued to cruise off Charleston, making the bar in the morning, and then standing off the remainder of the day; and that the British merchants there were fearful to let their vessels leave port.

The French ambassador was in Charleston when captain Storer sailed, but intended to leave that place soon for Philadelphia by land.

Captain Storer further informs, that the commander of the l'Ambuscade, in order to render himself more secure, had offered a lieutenant's commission in the navy of the French republic, to any American who would undertake to act as pilot on board his vessel; and that the offer was embraced by captain Whittemore of Boston.

BALTIMORE, *April* 26.

On Wednesday last arrived here the ship Mary, captain Travers, in seven weeks from Falmouth. The captain was informed by the American consul there, when he was ready to sail, that the French were within one day's march of Amsterdam, and that there was no opposition offered to them. It was reported, when he sailed, that a French privateer, of forty-four guns, had taken a British sloop of war called the Viper. Captain Travers brought no papers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this town, dated March 9, per the Queen Charlotte.

"A war appears unavoidable between this country and France. The French ships are stopt in all the ports of Spain. The French cruisers have already taken some Spanish cruisers. Our fleets are sitting out; also, our armies are getting in preparation."

Copy of a letter from captain Neal and Mr. Phelps, at Neal's station, near the mouth of Little Kanawha, to colonel William Lewis, of Harrison county, who transmitted it to Henry Lee, Esq; governor of Virginia.

"*March* 31*st*, 1793.

"DEAR C[illegible]

"The Times are [illegible] alarming at present—We conceive there are [illegible] out at this time th[illegible]

been since the war broke.—There came a man here last night, who informs, that on the 23d instant he was at the Big Kanawha, where he saw a party of Indians attack a cabin on the other side of the river, where they killed a young woman, and took a boy prisoner, but, through the bravery of old Mr. Vanhiver and his negro, were repulsed, leaving one of their men on the ground, and two or three wounded, so that they were obliged to lead them off. Squire Green also came up yesterday, and gives the same account, therefore it is very certain. We are also certainly informed by men coming up the river, that they saw as many as thirteen rafts, some of which measured 18 by 14 feet. Tracks have also lately been seen on Little Hockhocken, and yesterday a party crossed the Ohio, near Sandy run; whether they intend for this station, or for your county, is uncertain.

"We leave it to you, Sir, to judge of the situation of this frontier, and make no doubt but you will do every thing in your power for our protection. We are, with the greatest esteem, your very humble servants,

"JAMES NEAL,
"HUGH PHELPS.

P. S. After sealing this letter, we have this moment received a certain account of two rafts crossing the Ohio, one above the mouth of Bull creek, and the other about the Long Reach. You may, by this movement of the enemy, see the situation our frontiers are in, and we fear your frontiers are in greater danger. Accounts of the Indians crossing some part of the river, come almost hourly; we can at this time only pray for protection, which we make no doubt you will give us to the utmost of your power. We are, Sir, your humble suppliants, for ourselves and the people in general, J. N. and H. P.

"*Col. William Lowther.*"

Mr. GRAHAM,

HAVING seen a paragraph in yesterday's Evening Post, under the New-York head, setting forth, "that the British frigate Proserpine had taken and carried into St. Kitt's the French frigate la Felicite," and having just arrived from Guadaloupe, I have it in my power to declare, that the above intelligence is without foundation, as on the 4th instant, the la Felicite, commanded by citizen Lacrosse, was lying at anchor in the harbour of Basseterre.

CAMMON, Captain of the ship Egalite, of Bourdeaux.

Baltimore, April 26, 1793.

It is said, the whole number of English seamen stopped in the ports of Old France by the declaration of war, amounts to 5000. These have universally offered their services to the French navy, rather than return to their own country, and submit to the tyranny of press warrants and press gangs, in and by which the most natural rights are lawlessly trampled under foot.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 2.*

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other, and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers:

I have therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards these powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

And I do hereby also make known that whosoever of the citizens of the United States, shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States, against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war or any of them.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

West River, April 29, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the PERSONAL ESTATE of STEPHEN STEWARD, will be exposed to public sale, at his dwelling house, on West river, the 17th day of May next; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, in pursuance of the directions of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN [illegible]SON, Trustee of said Steward.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

On MONDAY the 10th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, at public sale, (if not sold before at private sale, of which public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of Litchworth's Chance, containing 450 or 500 acres, lying in Calvert county, 70 miles from Baltimore-town, and two from the Chesapeake bay; on which is a large thriving apple-orchard and a number of other excellent fruit-trees, about 150 acres of excellent wood-land, and between 20 and 30 acres of prime meadow ground, two tobacco-houses, one of which is in tolerable good repair, other buildings are but temporary. The terms of payment will be one third in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Gideon Dare, merchant, Calvert county, who will shew the property on application, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Gerard Hopkins's, cabinet-maker, Gay-street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Baltimore, April 23, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

Most respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath just received and now opened a GENERAL

Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

PORT, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva; Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers, Raisins, Plums, Starch, Copperas, Rice, Barley, Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cheese, Dixon's best flower of Mustard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Fresh Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas; Soap, Candles, Molasses, Table Oil, Blue, Indigo, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber has also for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, particularly a parcel of fine Nankeens; Ladies and Gentlemens Furred Hatts; Ladies Buff and Gum bottom Shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH.

The subscriber, at the AMERICAN COAT of ARMS, in Church-street, near the market-house, and almost opposite Mr. Joseph Clark's book store, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just received, and for sale, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, a GENERAL and ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING of

GERMAN Linens; ¾ and ⅘ Irish Linens; Sheetings; Dowlass; striped Holland; ½ Cotton stripes, and Bed-Ticking; Manchestery, and Hosiery.

A beautiful choice of Printed Cottons; Muslins; Muslinets, and Dimities, &c. &c.

Also, I have in the GROCERY LINE, Old Jamaica Spirits, Inferior Rums, Brandies, Holland Gin; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines;—Hyson, Hyson-skin, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; Molasses, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Essence of real Gorgona Anchovies, Mustard, Jar and Keg Raisins, Soft Shell Almonds, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, &c. All which articles, will be sold on the most advantageous terms the buyer can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

To be Rented, or Leased,

In Lower-Marlborough,

A VALUABLE ACRE of LAND, with an elegant store-house and room with a fire-place, kitchen, stable, garden and yard, convenient either for a store or a dwelling house. Any person inclinable, may have it on reasonable terms, by applying to captain Joseph David in said town, or to the subscriber, living near five miles from the town.

JAMES WILSON LAWRENCE.

Calvert county.

Charles county, April 23, 1793.

THE sale of the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, which was advertised in this paper of the 28th ult. to take place on the 22d instant, is of necessity put off until Saturday the 25th of May next, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

Piscataway, April 25, 1793.

THE subscriber wants a BAR-KEEPER, at his tavern at this place, to whom sufficient wages will be given. None need apply unless they can be sufficiently recommended for their sobriety, honesty and industry.

EDWARD EDELEN.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of West river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, legally attested, to

F. GREEN,
J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENING At Beard's Point Warehouse,

On SOUTH-RIVER,

The following GOODS,

—viz—

SPIRIT, West-India and New-England Rum; Apple and Peach Brandy; Wine, Cordial, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin and Bohea Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepper, Cheese, Fine Salt, and eight by ten Window Glass.

—ALSO,—

A quantity of Calicoes, India ditto, Muslin, Muslinet, coloured and plain Cotton Hose, Ladies and Mens coloured Gloves, bordered Marseilles Quilting, black Sattinet Lasting, striped twilled Nankeens, plain ditto by the piece, Muslin Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Osnabrigs, Tickleburgh, Penknives, Pocket ditto, and case Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c. All which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of barrel or hogshead Staves.

N. B. All persons in arrears to the subscribers, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, either on bond, note or open account, will be good enough to come in and settle their respective balances without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. and J. BEARD.

April 30, 1793.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at the east of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100	0 0
	1 ditto,	50	0 0
	1 ditto,	46	0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,	1294	0 0
		£.	7000

667 Prizes,
3333 Blanks.

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walter, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Munn's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Munn.

JOHN THOMAS [illegible]

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES & GENTLEMENS

HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,

Francis-Street,

Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,

Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,

A compleat Assortment of

The following ARTICLES,

—*Viz.*—

HAIR POWDERS.

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, Pranchisanne, Vanille, Rose, Jessamide, Tubereuse, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille Fleur and Orange.

COMMON POMATUMS.

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

SOAPS.

Parent Windsor, Almond, Castile, Joppa, Naples and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot, Jessamine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Orange, Tubereuse, Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Lavender and Orange.

OILS.

Jessamine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best quality, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender, Indian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Craping, Curling and Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Scissars, Hair Ribbon, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivory Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and Tooth Picks.

—ALSO,—

Razors, and Razor and Elastic Strops, of the best Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases, Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax, Black Sticking and Court Plaister; Scissars, Dress and Hair Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, containing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe-Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR's GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH-BALL, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it prevents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

—***—

TO TRAVELLERS.

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT COAT COVERS,

MADE and SOLD,

BY

William Caton,

WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,

Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

—†*†—

MR. CATON,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

—***—

To be Sold, or Rented,

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling House,

Situate in South-East-Street,

With a large GARDEN.

It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short Credit.

Annapolis, April 17th, 1793.

I HAVE about two hundred hogsheads of good Maryland Patowmack tobacco, which I will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange on London, or stock in the United States.

J. H. STONE.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 6th of May next, at the late dwelling of THOMAS COATES, on Greenbury's Point, for READY CASH,

ALL the personal property of Mr. THOMAS COATES, deceased, consisting of his wearing apparel, one saddle horse, a cart, seine, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

JOHN MITCHELL, Administrator.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th day of April next, if fair, if not on Monday the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. SUTER's tavern, in George-town,

THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to sundry LOTS of GROUND in CARROLLSBURGH, within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city. The whole of this property will be sold on a credit of four years from the first day of December last, one fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated State certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, on the first day of December annually. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

The sale of the above property is postponed until MONDAY the 10th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at which time the sale will commence, at the place and hour mentioned in the above advertisement.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, 22d April, 1793.

By virtue of a power from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county, will, on the sixth day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for READY CASH, be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the plantation of the late Rev. GEORGE GOLDIE, deceased, on Saint Clement's Bay, in said county,

HIS STOCK, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also his valuable LIBRARY, consisting of a variety of theological and the late most esteemed writers.

LUKE WHITE BARBER, Executor.

St. Mary's county, April 6, 1793.

NOTICE.

A Young JACK-ASS, got by

ROYAL-GIFT,

WILL cover this season at Mr. SPRIGG's farm, on West river, at ONE GUINEA the mare or jenny. Good pasturage gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accident. No mares will be received without the cash sent with them.

West river, March 23, 1793.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, or Country Produce.

Annapolis, April 24, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for ANNE-ARUNDEL county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the 20th of May next, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear and determine the complaints and appeals of any persons who may think themselves grieved by their property being over-valued.

By order, NICH. HARWOOD, clk. com. tax.

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

May be had at the house of the subscriber, in Charles-street.

JAMES THOMAS.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBAN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792. 16

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS PRYSE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved and authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARGARET PRYSE, Admx.

April 24, 1793.

Just published, a second edition, and to be sold by JOSEPH CLARK, in Annapolis,

Eternal Damnation Reprobated.

A SERMON, PREACHED by the Rev. Mr. M'LANE,

In the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, 1793.

Price, one eighth of a dollar.

THE time appointed by the COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings for making divisions and allignments of lots in the city of Washington, is extended to the 17th day of June next, when they will attend at their office in George-town for that purpose, and they request a meeting on that day of the proprietors, especially those of Carrollsburgh and Hamburgh, to make divisions with them, after that time the commissioners will divide agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington. Those proprietors who have not already conveyed their property in trust, are indulged with a further time to the 17th June next, for executing deeds, afterwards process of condemnation will issue under the above recited act.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clk. to Com.

April 10, 1793.

RUFFIAN,

A Genuine Country HORSE,

WILL cover mares this season, at the Indian Landing, for twenty shillings each, and one bushel of grain. RUFFIAN has but little to recommend him, except the excellence of the strain from which he was bred, and his ability to perform more riding with greater ease to the rider than any horse heretofore known in Maryland.

To prevent inquiry, Ruffian is a fine bay, well marked with white, rising six years old this spring, full fourteen and an half hands high. Notes for two barrels of corn, payable the first of December, will be taken in lieu of the twenty shillings, by his owner.

HENRY HALL DORSEY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken out before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN B. TURNER (3), James Young, blacksmith, Mungor Muffett, William Craik, Port-Tobacco; William M. Wilkinson, Richard Edlen, Francis Sewell, Charles county; Charles Courts Jones, Joseph Walker, jun. St. Mary's county, Head of Clement's Bay; Nicholas More, or Miss Dradon Clarke, St. George county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead Letters:—

JOHN ANDERSON, care of Mr. De Lanys, Annapolis.

Mary Butler, care of J. T. Chase, John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus, Lower-Marlborough.

Jeremiah T. Chase (2), John Callahan (2), Archibald Chisholm, John Clarvoe, Abner Crane, John H. Chew, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring-Bay; captain David Carcaud, Patuxent.

Gabriel Duvall (2), Dawson and Co. James Davidson, Charles Datcher, Annapolis; captain James Disney, Anne-Arundel county.

P. Fitzhugh (2), care of major Davidson, Philip R. Fendall (2), Annapolis; Frazier and Byus, Queen-Anne; Robert Freeland, near Hunting-town; John Forbes, Benedict; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

John Gwinn (3), William Goldsborough, captain John Galloway, Samuel Green, John Gilliston, Annapolis; Joshua Groves, care of John Groves, Pig-Point; William Graham, Calvert county.

Alexander C. Hanson (4), Jacob J. Heermance (5), care of George Mann, Samuel H. Howard (3), Mrs. Higgons, care of Mr. Neth, Annapolis.

Executors of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Executors of Walter H. Jenifer, Rinaldo Johnson, Daniel Jenifer, Annapolis.

Thomas Larmon, Annapolis.

John M'Dowell, G. D. Muller (2), Gilbert Middleton (2), Richard Maccubbin, Thomas D. Merrick, Annapolis; Arthur Murray, care of Mr. Emison, Hunting-town.

Moni, Puiverger Joseph, Annapolis.

Captain James Perkins, Arundel county.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Richard Ridgle, Mr. Russell, on board the Integrity, Annapolis.

Philip Swarrur, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; John Suthern, Kent-Island.

Thomas Tucker, West-river; Thomas Tillard, Herring-Bay.

Thom. Williams (2), Thomas White, James Wheatcroft, John C. Weems, John Welch, Annapolis; William Woodward, sen. Anne-Arundel county; John Weems, Calvert county.

Jans Van Ness (2) care of Jacob J. Heermance, Queen-Anne.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

An ACT for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS *who have settled within this State, further supplementary to the ACT for* NATURALIZATION, *passed the 22d of December, 1792.*

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall thereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural-born subject of this state, subject, nevertheless, to the restriction provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the before-mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same, whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, a portion of property, real, personal or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such titles be derived from grant, gift, purchase or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy the same if they had, respectively, naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, be, and the same are, hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property, under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners, or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves, in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of August next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby required, to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall also cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of three weeks, in the month of August, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour subvenir au soulagement de certains étrangers qui se sont établis dans cet état, supplétif à l'arrêt de naturalization, passé 22me December, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixante et dix neuf, declare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, [illegible] et figuera un edéclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répetera et [illegible] le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrits et ordonn[illegible] dit Arrêt, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté, sera alors et dorenavant, regardé et consideré comme sujet naturel de cet état, et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet natural de cet état; néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions référées par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt est passée, divers etrangers sont venus dans cet état, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitans, et ont été portés, par les differentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par le sol, par le commerce, et par la faculté d'employer leur argent d[illegible] des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les fai[illegible], en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en esperant qu'en prenant et signant le ferment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment preserit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises: c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dan cet état, pouroient être examinés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sureté dans notre pais, que leur affection pour cet état sera plus entièrement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvenients, qu'ils souffrent, soient remédiés.

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, dans lequel il est entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établissement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et legitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possedé et joui, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et [illegible]bles, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, [illegible]ons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront possession et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entièrement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturalizer, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, si en cas quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le susdit arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est declaré, par ces presentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiscable, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnes, et investis à jamais aux dits etrangers, leurs heritiers, ou substitues; cedant, neanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiscables, sous les loix de cet etat, les divers droits: Et tout personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits etrangers, [illegible], et est ici declaré, en droit de tous les avantages [illegible] en peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque etranger, qui se soit naturalize selon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, neanmoins, Que les dits etrangers se naturaliseront, dans la forme prescrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt, laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci sera illegale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du tems limite par cet arrêt, pour prejudicier les droits des dits etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soient admises ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces presents que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere execution, *Qu'il soit encore ordonné*, Que le gouverneur et son conseil seront, et sont ainsi pries, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet etat, pendant l'espace de six semaines après la fin de ces seance d'assemblées, dans les langues Françoises, Allemandes et Angloises: et le dit arrêt original sera publie dorenavant de la même maniere, pendant l'espace de trois semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESETZ zur Belaechterung gewisser in diesem Staate angesiedelter Fremdlinge, ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESETZE—gegeben den 22ten December, 1792.

DA das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz gegeben in der November Sitzung des jahres siebenzehn hunder und neun und siebenzig erklaeret, dass jede Person, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in diesen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts-Gericht eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesetze vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Betheurung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebohrnen Buerger dieses Staats geachtet angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieses Staates berechtiget seyn solle, der in besagtem Gesetze bestimmten Einthraenkung nichtsdestoweniger unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesetz gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niedergelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelsstrich, Boden und Handel verschaffen, veranlasset wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf sowohl reellen als personlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und dasselbe zu benuzen, wodurch sie einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch an solches Eigenthum erworben; allein da die besagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vermutheten, dass die Eide der Treue auf die gewoehnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums frechers zukommen lasse, den durch das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter den in demselben erheischten besondern Umstaenden, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben, wodurch ihre Ansprueche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem grossen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Anhaenglichkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetze bewaret haben, und da man sich vorstellet, dass durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesse in unserm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde befestiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, dass den Beschwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten welche sie respective bedrucken, abgeholfen werde; Derwegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland nun Gesetz gemacht, Dass alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, personlich oder vermischt, durch irgend gesetzliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besessen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprueche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprueche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Vermaechtniss, in Kraft dieses Gesetzes, solches Eigenthum, reelles, personlich, oder vermischtes, eben so vollkommentlich und genuegsam, und in allen Betracht eben so rechtmaessiglich behalten besitzen und geniessen sollen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtiget gewesen seyn wuerden es zu behalten zu besitzen und zu geniessen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt hatten durch ausdrueklichen in besagtem Naturalisirungs Gesetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemacht.

Und es sey ferner nun Gesetz gemacht, Dass hierbey kundgethan werde, dass Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seitdem besagtes Gesetz gegeben ist, confiscirt geworden ist, dass auf alle Rechte und Ansprueche dieses Staats auf besagtes so confiscirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confiscirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hinfuero fuer immer den besagten Fremden ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilet wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die hiervor nach den Gesetzen dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confiscirendes Eigenthum Ansprueche erworben haben, ihre zerfriedene und respective Rechte nichtsdestoweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Person oder Personen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen besagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derselben gekauft oder auf andere Weise erworben haben moegen, sollen erklaeret werden und sind hiemit erklaeret allen und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habent den Vortheilen berechtiget zu seyn, als waere dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solchen Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagtes ursprueglichen Gesetzes gemaess naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtsdestoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Dass besagte Fremdlinge respective ehe und bevor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesetzes erlangen, sich auf die in dem ursprueglichen Gesetze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag naechstkuenftigen Augusts naturalisiren lassen, irgend einen Gesetzes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet; *Und auch vorbehalten*, dass waehrend des in diesem Gesetze bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl dieses als des ursprueglichen Gesetzes vollstaendig ausgefuehret werde; *sey es zum Gesetz gemacht*, dass der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die besagten respectiven Gesetze, sechs wochen lang nach dem Ende dieser Sitzung der Versammlung, in den verschiedenen Zeitungen dieses Staates, in der Englischen, Franzoesischen und Deutschen Sprache drucken und bekanntmachen lassen sollen; und auch, dass sie besagtes ursprueglichen Gesetz, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen lassen sollen.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Chaptico, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. RICHARD LLEWELLIN, near Llewellin's warehouse, St. Mary's county.
Mr. William Evans, St. Mary's county.
Mrs. Catharine Shorter, near the Head of Clement's Bay, St. Mary's county, to the care of Mr. John Heard.

J. B. GRINDALL, D. P. M.

George Johnson,
Has just opened,
An Assortment of Groceries,
At his Store,
Opposite the Market-House,
Lately in the occupation of Mr. JOHN RANDALL, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for *Ready Money*:

Amongst which are,

BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines; French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Geneva in Cases, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;—Molasses, Sweet Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap, Candles, Oils and Painters Colours, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said JOHNSON has just received by the ships NELLY and BETSEY from LONDON, a variety of ARTICLES suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he purposes selling on the lowest terms, for cash or a short credit.

April 10, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL [illegible]